

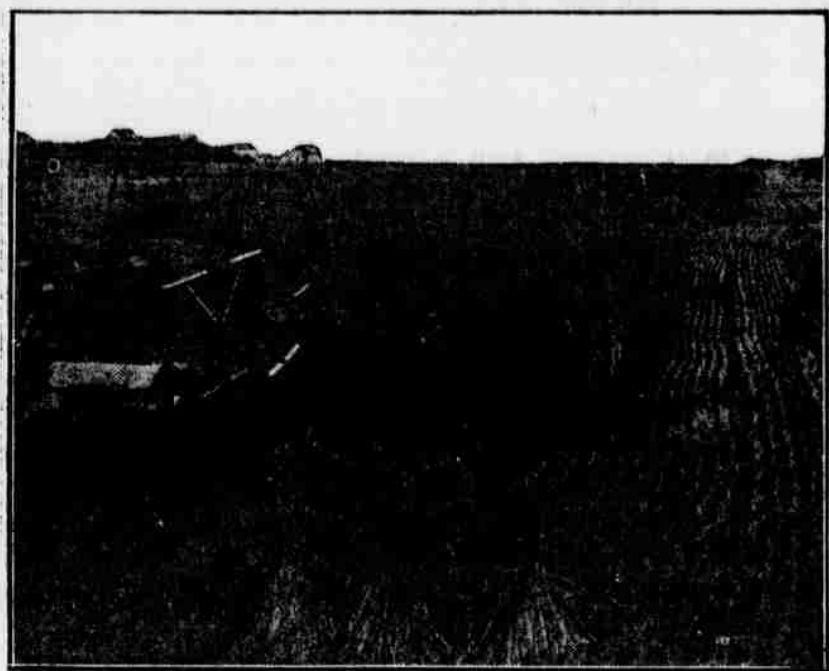
THE CANADIAN CROPS

THREE-QUARTERS OF THE AVERAGE YIELD IS REPORTED.

THE FARMERS DO NOT LOSE

Increased Prices for Grain More Than Compensates Them for the Decrease in Quantity—Reports from Crop Experts.

Most of the states of the union felt the unusually severe winter of 1906-7, and the effects of the succeeding late spring were everywhere apparent. Corn was planted two and sometimes three times, the winter wheat suffered and generally there was a nervous feeling as the retarded growth was in evidence. From the Dakotas to Texas the feeling of dread existed, and the fears were entertained that the crop of corn, wheat, oats and barley would be a distinct failure. How far this was the case is best left to those who passed through the experience. Naturally the same conditions were prevalent throughout the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in western Canada, and with from 250,000 to 300,000 farmers there from the United States a large degree of interest was manifest in almost every state of the union, for every state has some



The proceeds of this field of wheat, grown in western Canada, were sufficient to pay out of the one crop the price of every acre of land upon which it was grown.

representative there. This interest was a nervous one and caused considerable indecision on the part of friends and others intending to follow. Those interested in injuring the country circulated stories of ruin and disaster, but the effect was lost, as it had been long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing amongst the agricultural sections of the continent. The heavy strain placed upon it was not too great; it has shown that the faith placed in it has been warranted, and it is this year producing undoubted evidence that in agricultural possibilities and resources it stands among the first of food producers. A late spring delayed seeding from the usual early April period until late in May, and in many cases well on into June. And with what result? It is a little early to tell the result, but that there will be a three-quarter crop is almost absolutely certain. The yield of wheat in 1906 was 95,000,000 bushels; 1907 it will be between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000.



The above is the reproduction of a photograph of the home of a recent settler from Germany, who has been settled in Saskatchewan, western Canada, for two years.

000. It could not be expected that June-sown grain would mature and ripen in any country. The May sown ripened, and this is the feature that has proved western Canada's superiority as a grain-growing country. It demonstrates that the length of sunshine is so great that the growing and ripening season, although shorter in number of days than in parts farther south, in hours is as great or greater. A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, a most careful purveyor of news, writing from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says "Excellent progress in the process of converting the crop into marketable commodity has been made. The days have been fairly warm considering the season of the year and while the amount of sunshine per day is less than in an ordinary harvest the grain has matured well. The reports from far and near show that the aggregate yield for the whole grain-growing country is likely to be large, and there are those who assert that the quantity will be equal to about 75 per cent. of that secured last season. The quality will be the important consideration especially in view of the steadily rising markets. Cash wheat in Winnipeg

closed yesterday at \$1.14 per bushel, Fort William delivery. The cost of freight and handling for wheat strikes an average of 10c per bushel for the whole west. This means that the average price to the farmer for contract wheat all over the prairie country is exactly \$1 per bushel. The farmers have been looking for the day when dollar wheat would rule and they have it now. Some old wheat is still coming forward from the elevators and a little of last year's crop remains in the hands of the farmers. This nearly all grades up to the contract, and it means a great gain for those who held it. The new wheat is still grading very high, when one considers the conditions under which it was produced. Out of 49 cars, 23 in two days contained wheat which would answer for delivery on contracts. In other words over 200,000 bushels of wheat which would bring the farmers an average of about \$1 per bushel, reached Winnipeg in two days. The significance of 200,000 worth of wheat being passed by the inspectors in two days is the close of an admittedly unfavorable season should not be allowed to sink out of sight at a time when returns from agricultural activity in the west are being anxiously awaited. These figures do not take account of the lower grades, of which there were 31 cars. More than one-third of these contained milling wheat, which would remunerate the farmer at the rate of 80c per bushel on the basis of to-day's closing figures. The balance consisted of low grade stuff which would vary greatly in quality and would show great "spreads" in prices.

"The approximate value of the two days' receipts of wheat, however, would be more than \$400,000, calculating the capacity of a car at 1,000 bushels and eliminating the cost of freight and handling. As many of the modern cars contain more than 1,000 bushels and as the freight rate to Fort William is less than 50c per cwt. on most of the wheat which is now coming forward, the estimate of \$400,000 is low. The circulation of \$200,000 per day among the farmers will not continue for the whole year, of course, but that figure is likely to be exceeded

Airship Obliterating National Boundary Lines

By CAMILLE FLAMMARION.



THE first time that I found myself wafted through the air by an aerostat my soul sang like that of Pilate des Roziers and of the marquis of Arlandes, heroes of the first aerial voyage, in September, 1783. King Louis XVI. had granted authorization of this experiment only on the condition that it be attempted on two men condemned to death. The ardent Pilatre was indignant at the thought that "vile criminals should have the first glory of being elevated in the air." He conjured, he supplicated, and succeeded in making the first ascension with his friend the marquis of Arlandes. Two years later he paid for his admirable temerity with his life. In the entire history of humanity no other discovery has excited an enthusiasm equal to the invention of Montgolfier. At least, according to the annals of the time, the engravings, and the songs, enthusiasm must have run to a frenzy.

To suppose that aerial navigation some day will replace maritime navigation or railways seems far fetched, and it promises to be a luxurious mode of locomotion. We do not see it applied to the bulky trade transport, but already we divine that aerial voyagers soon will be a numerous host and that they will choose by preference the enchantments of the pure and perfumed air. They will not visit either the moon or the stars, because aerial navigation depends upon the air itself, just like a fish in the water; it evolves and always will evolve in the atmosphere and cannot leave it. Now, the breathable atmosphere practical for balloons does not extend but some miles above the surface of our planet—eight at the maximum. Our neighbor, the moon, is more than 200,000 miles away. Venus is 25,000,000 distant, Mars 30,000,000 and the nearest star 25,000,000,000,000. Let us not insist. Aerial navigation has no connection with intersidereal voyages.

Other dreams of the eighteenth century revive. And, first of all, that of the suppression of national boundaries, that last vestige of feudalism. Aerial navigation will bring into usage a more or less general world line. We could not dream of marking a frontier with captive balloons or order them to descend. They could elude the order by flying away.

The difficulty of regulating the voyagers inevitably will lead toward a suppression of frontiers. Frontiers are compatible with space of two dimensions, with surfaces measurable into square meters, but not with the freedom of space of three dimensions. One day when I went by balloon from Paris to Cologne two soldiers on horse cried to us in Belgian, at the top of their lungs, "Gentlemen, your papers!" Our only answer was to throw a sack of ballast at their heads and to make a leap of half a mile into another canton.

Can a Husband Be Trained?

By ELNA.

the training. It is too late, and she can only finish off the good work begun by mothers, sisters, or friends of early manhood. Women have a great duty to perform in their friendship with men, and the new plan among women of teaching a man to be a hearth-rug pet is one of the greatest menaces to the happiness of home mankind and home. They like it, of course—the men, the dear things—but there seems to be these two extreme factions among the women of the present day: one goes abroad screaming about the superiority of women, and the other trying to rob men of their manhood by converting them into lap-dogs. This latter tendency, if it were understood, is the result of the best instinct of woman—the maternal instinct, but it is diverted from the natural channel. A woman must have something to love. She is not half so interested in being loved as she is in loving. A man cannot understand this point, and so is utterly spoiled by attentions which are bestowed upon him.

A man can be taught to take as much delight in doing these little things as a woman feels naturally. It is her duty, therefore, as an unselfish animal, to sacrifice in this respect her pleasure to his, for the moral effect which such a pose on the character of the man is a very serious matter.

The real training period for husbands is during the months of engagement. The painful fact must be repeated, that women change more noticeably after marriage than do men. If the matter were studied seriously this would be found to be no libel. True, the husbands sometimes cease to bring the flowers and pay the hundred little courtesies that made life so sweet a few months ago, but that is a matter of training. The change in the wife takes a graver form. She neglects her personal appearance, studies her husband's character from a wholly different point of view from that taken before marriage, and nags him for the things that were perfectly obvious before marriage, but which were overlooked. That, mesdames, is the time when nothing should be overlooked. The couleur-de-rose is then bathing the world, and you can freely suggest the traits of character which do not please you, and ten to one you will succeed in so reforming the brute that he develops into a most delightful husband. Instead of this, you love to be loved by Henry, and it does not matter in the least what dear Henry does; but, oh, what a difference after marriage! Henry says he never dreamed you would object to this and that, and, mesdames, if you have concealed your objection all through the time of your engagement it is your bounden duty to conceal it all the rest of your life!

Every reasonable woman knows that there is a falling off of the lover-like attentions, or they were, after all, merely symbols, but the difference of opinion concerning a principle of life or a firmly established habit has to do with temperament and compatibility, and so should have been clearly dealt with before the fatal knot was tied. I believe it is not exaggeration to say that in nine cases out of ten the quarrels between man and wife for the first three years of married life result from the wife's disapproval of some trait of character or habit which should have been dealt with during the period of engagement.

VALUE OF DAIRY EXPERIENCE.

Dairy Experience Good for the Man Who Uses His Thinker.

The value of dairy experience depends on the man that has the experience. The man that thinks and sees and figures and calculates makes something out of his experience, while the man that never sees and never changes gains nothing in particular by his experience. He is like the race horse running round and round in the ring. He may in time gain a little extra muscle and be able to go a little faster, but he gains nothing else.

To the progressive man experience is worth much. He is a scholar and is in the school of experience. Every day brings a new lesson and every day he is more able to do well with his work than he was the day before. He figures and calculates. He weighs the milk of all his cows and learns in a few months which cows are giving little and which much. He tests the milk of his cows and with the two kinds of information he is able to pick out his poorest cows and discard them. On the other hand, he is able to pick out his few very best cows and breed them to males that will give him excellent milkers. This kind of experience he turns into money, while the other kind of a man would not even lay hold of the facts in the case.

The value of experience depends on the man, says Farmers' Review. Many men run in a circle and are always contemplating the same facts. A few men try hard to get out of their circles and do this by a close scrutiny and analysis of the facts they see, by which they are able to mark out for themselves new circles on a broader plan. We all run in circles in spite of ourselves, but we can enlarge our circles if we try, and there is nowhere a greater necessity for trying than in dairying.

WHAT IS IT?

A Query as to the Difference Between Two Dairy Cows.

Two cows stand side by side in the stable. To both cows the same ration is fed yet one will extract from that food as much again butterfat as the other. The butter product of the food is 100 per cent. greater with one cow than the other. This fact is seen in too great frequency in all herds of cows. What is that inner quality whereby one cow can produce so much more than the other from the same food? It is hard to find the right name for it, but it may be called "dairy quality." Now, certain breeds of cattle are distinguished for this quality. They have the power to accomplish this work in greater proportion and perfection by reason of having been bred to that purpose from long lines of ancestors of like quality. One would think that there would not be a dairy farmer in the land who would not be keenly alive to the necessity and economy of using such cattle for dairy purposes. As soon would we think he would cut hay with a reaper and call it the best way.

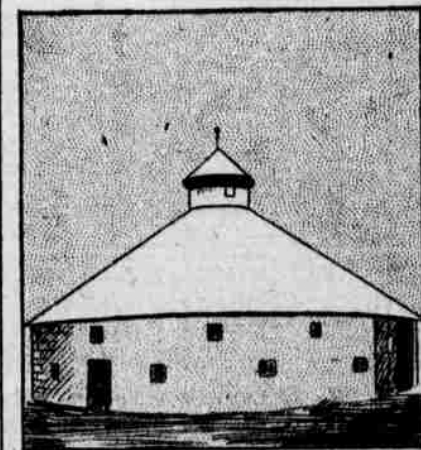
But the so-called general purpose notion has destroyed in not a few men the power to look into this question in an economical way, says Hoard's Dairyman. They seem to be unable to take the same advantage in their choice of cow machinery that they do in choosing their mechanical machinery. They cannot be fooled into taking a plow for a cultivator, yet thousands of farmers will spend their lives in trying to make cows of beef-breeding do dairy work. If they were close students of "cause and effect" they would not be beguiled this way.

Why should not the farmer be a close student of cause and effect?

A GOOD ROUND BARN.

One Which an Indiana Farmer Built at Moderate Cost.

The illustration shows a round concrete barn, built by J. A. Gaskill, Greene county, Indiana, at a cost of



Barn of Cement Blocks.

\$1,000. Mr. Gaskill made the blocks himself, thus reducing the cash outlay very materially. The barn is 70 feet in diameter, 36 feet to center dome, 14-foot side walls. Stall room next to out wall all the way round. Accommodates 50 head of cattle and eight head of horses.

Butter Going Up.

Butter going higher and higher and still people going out of the dairy business. Why? Simply because cows are not milked by machinery. We now have an easier way of doing all kinds of farm work except the milking which we still are doing by the same old method that was in vogue a thousand years ago. There is millions in it for the man who will give us a practical milking machine.

THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

Recent Attempts to Tabulate the Beasts That Perish.

Every now and then some naturalist endeavors to make an approximate numerical count of known animal species. This kind of attempt is surely not without interest, but it must be acknowledged that its results are very uncertain. We are far from knowing all species, and there is yet a delightful prospect ahead for those who love systematic zoology and for zoologists who bestow mutual honors by giving each other's names to some animal hitherto unknown.

As Numarm remarked to a recent meeting of naturalists at the museum, to which he presented his "Catalogues Mammaliaum," the species of rodents known in 1880 were only 970 in number; now they are 1,900. The number has thus, at least, doubled in 27 years. The number of living species of this creature now known is about 1,500, divided among 160 genera. This family is the most numerous of the class of mammalia.—Wissen fur Alle.

BABY IN TERRIBLE STATE.

Awful Humor Eating Away Face—Body a Mass of Sores—Cuticura Cures in Two Weeks.

"My little daughter broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away. Her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents. Mrs. George J. Steese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, O., Aug. 30, 1905."

Not Discharged.

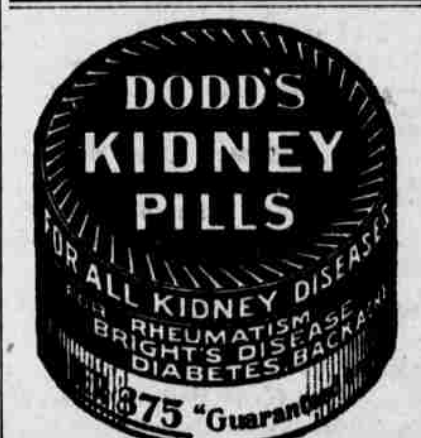
An old Antebellum negro in a small southern town was arrested and brought before the village magistrate for drunkenness. He asked for a lawyer who had helped him out of scrapes before, and the magistrate sent for the attorney.

The young man came into the little office, where the usual crowd of spectators had gathered, and asked the old negro: "Well, William, what are you charged with this time?"

Sadly the ancient darky replied: "Boss, I's charged wid whisky!"—Harper's Weekly.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

There is nothing more unsatisfactory than an unskissed kiss.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Biliousness. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They regulate the Bowels. Sufferers! Beware! SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

New and Liberal Homestead Regulations in

WESTERN CANADA

New Districts Now Opened for Settlement

Some of the choicest lands in the grain growing belt of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the Revised Homestead Regulations of Canada. The usual 160-acre homesteads are now available. The new regulations make it possible for entry to be made by proxy, the opportunity that many in the United States have been waiting for. Any member of a family may make entry for any other member of the family, who may be entitled to make entry for himself or herself. Entry may now be made before the Agent or Sub-Agent of the District by proxy, (on certain conditions) by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

"Any of a numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 1 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 40 acres, more or less."

The fee in each case will be \$10.00. Churches, schools and markets convenient. Healthy climate, splendid crops and good laws. Grain-growing and cattle raising principal industries. For further particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to write, apply to

W. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 430 Quince Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

It is not a cure, but it is a relief. Thompson's Eye Water